The People's Press.

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The People's Press.

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BY L. V. BLUM.

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THE MOUTH OF THE LEAMY.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "THE HEIR OF REDELYFFE."

CHAPTER II.

THE STATESMAN SAILOR.

Ardently as the youth longed to ask questions in the voyage that seemed to him an unspeakable honor, his bashfullness held him tongue tied, and Raleigh seemed to have forgotten his presence in gazing at the scene as the boat made its way into Plymouth Sound. The day was beautiful, the water still, clear and green, reflecting St. Nicholas Island like a mirror, and sleepily kissing the green shores of the softly rising Edgecombe, where the sunbeams lay on the fresh turf, or cast long shadows from the shapely trees that scattered it. Long but sleepy heavings of the water, glassily green, gently upbore the boat, and then seemed to slide away beneath it. On they went, the rudder in Mark's charge, around the steep cliffs, then innocent of fortifications, with little Bovisand nestling beneath them; past scattered rocks, on which dark cormorants stretched their wings to dry, looking like spread-eagles, and between which lay deep caverns, where the advancing tide foamed and roared like thunder; one large island rock guarding as it were the entrance to the estuary into which the boat had turned, and whence there branched a creek with wooded hights on either side, sheltering a village of whitewashed houses among orchards, above which rose a high square church tower, with a pinnacle at each corner.

Before the boat lay the expanse of the bay, so closed in by woods and rising fields and so smooth, that it might have seemed a lake; and above and beyond rose in the dim distance field and meadow, a wooded irregular line tracing, to accustomed eyes, like those of Mark, the course of the Leamy, until far away the purple gray and brownish yellow of the moorland became strangely, softly blended, and then crowned by the gray, rocky, castle-like Torr of Dartmoor.

Mark saw that Sir Walter's eyes were fixed in the same direction as his own, and presently ventured to say, "Ay, yonder lies Fardel."*

Sir Walter gave a smile and nod of acquiescence, but did not break silence, till the boat advancing further up the river, had interposed the nearer heights between her passengers and the more distant landscape; then, with a sigh of satisfaction and the poet's dreamy look still upon his face, he said, "Ah! one hour there would be worth the voyage."

Mark opened his eyes wide and Raleigh laughed. Often that short laugh of his sounded like a sneer, but in his softened mood it rather encouraged his young countryman to speak out. "Sir, sir, it cannot be that you prefer this dull homely spot and yon bare gray moor to the glorious golden isles!"

"Poor boy, he hath the contagion," muttered Raleigh; then more directly addressing Mark, he added, "Is there no other way for any of us to learn the worth of home save putting seas between us?"

"Nay, sir," exclaimed Mark, "surely you at least would speak to me in a different strain from that which has wearied and sickened me so long. You who are so notable an example of the bliss and honor to be won by doing and daring!"

"Bliss!" repeated Sir Walter and there paused.

Many years were to pass ere the hand that was to be cold on the morrow, was to "give the lie" to all the fair shows of the world; the bold, ambitious, cunning heart was to rush forward into many another experience, ere years of captivity and cruel persecution should have thoroughly taught how bitter were the dregs of the cup of vanity which now, in the prime of life, was being so eagerly drained. But those intuitions that flash over every mind could not fail, even in the full career of the successful race, to occur to one with such capacities for depth poetry and philosophy as that of this great man. Above all, on his return from a voyage of checkered success, in sight of the native home; amid its tall elms, dancing waters, nodding dewy ferns and foxgloves, and fresh moorland breezes, which he could not visit, and with a youth before him urged by that same famishing desire for distinction that had spurred him on, he might well ask himself whether the bliss that, like young Lynch, he had confidently expected, had been won, or what hope there was that this lad, far less gifted than himself, would win aught but disappointment. And such thoughts not only kept him silent, but brought back that "awfullness of demeanor" which was one of his characteristics, and prevented Mark from venturing to address him again, until at a small, flat green projecting beneath the wooded bank, it was necessary to intimate that this was the nearest landing place accessible, though in an hour's time the boat might be brought up much nearer to Undercliff House.

Sir Walter lightly leaped ashore, and in that leap seemed so dissipate the graver thoughts and scruples that had been floating over him while seated inactive in the boat. "After all," he murmured within himself, "action is life. The joy is in the race, not at the goal. The springald's young blood will burst its bounds did I talk like an eremite sage, and better for his manhood and that of England, were he trampled under the hoofs at the first onset than that he never was stirred by the 'larum of the trumpet! Besides he is just the stuff we need for our next adventure."

So, turning to Mark, he surprised ed the youth by beginning to talk vigorously of the brilliancy of the Western Isles, and the brave deeds to be done among the Spanish galleons, beguiling the way through the woods, so that Mark only grieved that the moment came too fast for descending into the garden of Undercliff.

A warm and friendly greeting passed between him and the old Squire, who had known him slightly in his boyhood, and regarded him as an honorable scion of an old house. Mrs. Lynch was with her patient, Grace in the kitchen, and Amise as usual, looking on. The utmost work ever asked of that dainty young creature was shelling peas, or topping gooseberries.

Mrs Lynch was at once summoned, and conducted Sir Walter to the sick-room, where he remained until Mark was sent to him with an urgent entreaty to give himself time to partake of the family meal before the tide, which waits for no man should render his departure necessary.

Sir Walter, whose skill in medicine was as remarkable as his other accomplishments, explained, on his reappearance, what the family were already convinced of, that their guest was in no condition for removal, since fever had set in, and perfect quiet was the only hope of averting serious mischief to the brain from the blow he had suffered. He therefore acceded to the hospitable entreaty of both Mr. and Mrs. Lynch, that he would leave Master Stafford with them until his recovery; and he added, what, as he said, he knew would commend the young man the more to their goodness, that Lionel Stafford was an orphan, whose father having been cast off by his family for an ill-advised marriage, had endeavored to redeem his fortunes by taking part in one of the Irish adventures. His newly built house had been sacked, himself and all his family massacred by the rebels except this one boy, who had been saved by the affection of the very servant who had betrayed the rest. This man had brought him to the verge of the English camp, and there left him to make his way to the hut of the gentlemen whom he already knew as his father's friends. He had been first the pet of the English troops in Ireland, then educated at Westminster by the combined efforts of their scanty purses, then had become a page, but always under the special care of Raleigh, who had been the chief friend of his father; and had taken him with him in his voyages of adventure, in the course of which Lionel Stafford had become an admirable seaman, and an efficient and trustworthy leader, with no defect except a certain softness of heart, which at times betrayed him into certain excesses of mercy to the enemy, and of indignation against his own followers, which had been the cause of these dire consequences to himself, "but for which," said Sir Walter, smiling, "you ladies will not esteem him the less.

"Poor lad! no indeed," said Mrs. Lynch, [illegible] to see a kitten drowned, let alone a man or woman, though they be blackamoors or papists. The young man shall not want for the best of everything, and Grace and I will tend him as though he were mine own son, poor orphan boy!"

"I knew you would, kind madam," said Sir Walter, giving her his hand, "and I trust he will not long be burdensome to you."

Amid protestations that such would never be the case, Sir Walter rose to take his leave, and Mr. Lynch excusing himself for being unable to accompany him to the boat, now close at hand, placed him in Mark's charge, and with much ceremonious politeness the farewell was made.

"Sir," said Mark, as they went out into the garden, "I beseech you to let me go with you on your next adventure."

"How?" said Raleigh; "you have not seen enough of the effects of the like voyages;" and he pointed to Stafford's window.

"What brave man was daunted by another's broken head?" said Mark.

"Have you then your friends' consent?" said Sir Walter, then, as Mark paused for his answer. "With a father's hearty blessing withheld, we sailors think we lack wind in our sails. Think well over it Master Lynch; better a weary life than a bitter return home. Were you a younger son, I'd strike hands on it at once. I cannot since I have seen your home! Farewell! and take Stafford's counsel ere you do aught rashly;" and Raleigh's boat was soon speeding with the outgoing tide.

CHAPTER III.

LONGINGS.

As Sir Walter had predicted, Master Stafford's illness was severe, and his condition for a time required such perfect stillness that only Mrs. Lynch and old Honor were admitted to his room; but long before he became visible, the rest of the family had become accustomed to hear his praises perpetually sung by the old lady, first for his piety and patience, and then for other qualities that revealed themselves as he grew better. Her motherly tenderness, so new and precious to one who, since he had lost his parents by a horrible death, had never come into close contact with woman, was responded to with gratitude and affection that touched her; and when he was able to move into the hall, the admission to peaceful, unfted home life was no less a new experience to the homeless man. He was not at all what Grace and Amise expected of the dauntless western mariner. It was not merely the langour of illness that made his movements slow and graceful, his voice low and soft. The pale, soft olive of his cheek, the sleepy depth of his dark brown eyes, the slender make of his frame showed a constitution that would better have fitted the poet than the sailor; and there was an anxious precision in his style of dress, a dainty choiceness in his language and pronunciation, a courtly deference in his manner towards women, that Mark would have condemned, but for what he knew of his deeds.

Grace and Amise would have waited on their hero like slaves, if he would have allowed it, but he met their first endeavors to fetch and carry for him much as he would have done if the Queen had tried to attend on him; and as they found that the strenuous rejection of their services made him exhaust himself, they learned reluctantly to desist. They could but half understand or endure it when the convalescent turned the tables on them, and, weak as he was, rose on their entrance, bowed when they left the room, tried to carry for them whatever they held in the hand, and treated them with all the deferential observances of a court page.

Grace with downright unconciousness, walked through it all, submitting quietly to whatever courtesies she did not think perilous to her patient's feebleness, though sometimes with an odd, humorous countenance; but Amise, after the first surprise made a pretty coquetish jest of the thing; laughed sometimes at Master Stafford, sometimes at herself, and playfully required to know what was expected of her in return, how my Lady this, or my Lady that would requite such grand doings, and then would make Stafford set her in the right attitudes, and train head, hand, foot, and eye, while she merrily obeyed, with the pretty, arch airs and graces that befitted the kitten-child that she was.

Master Stafford played his part with the same languid ease that marked all his doings; and though Mrs. Lynch more than once rebuked Amise for being over forward, it was only as she would have blamed a child, as in truth she still regarded her intended daughter-in-law. If Grace's heart sometimes ached over a different opinion, it was in silence; and indeed the alarm was more than half dispelled by the timid, furtive glances that in her naughtiest frolics Amise would sometimes steal from under her long eyelashes at Mark.

Nothing, however, seemed to disturb what looked like a stolid indifference to the girl on Mark's part. He was much absorbed in the stranger himself, attended on him assiduously, and plied him with questions on his adventures and the scenes he had visited, growling contemptuously at any interruption, either from the young ladies, or from the politeness that Stafford never failed to exercise towards them. It was interference with his monopoly by Amise's trifling that was his annoyance. If there was any jealousy in the matter, the rival, not the object of it, was Amise.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

*Fardel now a fine old farm-house still possessing many traces of Tudor architecture, was certainly an estate of Sir Walter Raleigh's. It claims to be his birthplace, and shows the room where his first experiment on tobacco was so summarily interrupted, but we do not vouch for the correctness of either tradition, since, if we were to trust the legends of old Devonian manor houses, Sir Walter must have had as many birthplaces as Homer.

A PROCLAMATION,

By W. W. HOLDEN, Governor of the State of North Carolina.

Raleigh, Oct. [illegible]

INFORMATION HAS BEEN RECEIVED at this department that military weapons, such as repeating rifles of various kinds, have been imported into this State, and have been distributed with ammunition and equipments, to citizens in several localities. It is believed that boxes containing arms, ammunition and equipments, are concealed in divers places ready to be distributed as opportunity may offer.

The object of the persons thus engaged must be, either to subvert the government, to resist the constituted authorities, or to prevent a free election in this State on the third day of next month.

The government of North Carolina has been lawfully and constitutionally established. This government has been freely and voluntarily formed by a majority of the citizens in pursuance of acts constitutionally passed by Congress, under which my immediate predecessor held office from the 2d day in March, 1867, to the 1st day of July 1868. The constitutionality of these acts, if questioned during this period, were nevertheless subscribed to and maintained by him, and by every department of the government, from the said 2d day of March, 1867, to the said 1st day of July 1868; and now, that they have been executed by the common consent of the whole people voting under them at the polls for members of a convention, for the new constitution, and for members of Congress and State officers, the result which has been effected, closes the discussion in relation to them, and renders the present Constitution of government as valid and binding as were the Constitutions of 1776 and 1835.

This government will be maintained for the following among other reasons:

1st. It has been lawfully and constitutionally established by the whole people of the State. It is operating smoothly and harmoniously. Under it the people are quiet and peaceable, and are just entering anew on a career of prosperity. It must not be upset, or even assailed, because the colored people have been allowed to vote; or because they will vote with [illegible] men are out of office and a few are in.

2d. Senators and Representatives have been admitted by the Congress to seats in that body. The State is, therefore, *of* as well as *in* the Union. It is as much of the Union as New York or any other State. No State can secede, nor can Congress push a State out, or sever its relations with the common government. If Congress should, therefore, do what is exceedingly improbable, repeal the reconstrubtion acts, such repeal would have no more effect than a repeal of the act admitting Texas and Kansas to representation. The reconstruction acts have been executed, and are therefore beyond the reach of Congress.

3d. The Supreme Court has no jurisdiction of the subject. Its powers are expressly defined by the Constitution to be "judicial," and not political. It has already decided that the question of admission to representation is a political question, and that when determined by Congress as it has been in relation to North Carolina, the court will not interfere.

4th. The President would have no more power to declare the reconstruction acts null and void, with a view to the extinguishment of the government of the State, than I would have to declare that a certain county or counties in this State should cease to exist.

The government of North Carolina is, therefore as firmly established as that of any other State. It has the same control of the right of suffrage, and of its own internal affairs, as the other States have; and it possesses equal power with the other States to protect and perpetuate itself.

The right of the people to have arms in their houses, and to bear them under the authority of law, is not questioned. On the contrary, it is claimed as a constitutional right sacred to freemen. The use of arms by the male population, for peaceable and lawful purposes, should rather be encouraged than otherwise; but when, in time of peace, weapons of an extraordinary character are imported into the State by political organizations, and deposited and distributed in a secret manner among persons whose spokesmen deny the authority of the existing government, and who publicly declare that all government, to be authoritative and binding, must proceed alone from one race of our people, a state of affairs is at once constituted which renders it the duty of every officer and every citizen to be more than usually vigilant. It can not be pretended that these are intended for hunting or sporting purposes. It can not be justly assumed that they are necessary for the protection of those who have them, since the whole power of the State and general government is pledged to protect the peaceable and the law-abiding, whoever and wherever they may be.

If it be the purpose of any portion of the people in any event to resist the laws or to subvert the government, they should bear in mind that TREASON is the highest crime that can be committed; that they are liable to arrest and punishment under the "Act to punish conspiracy, sedition and rebellion," which will be enforced, if necessary with a firm hand; and they should reflect that the magnanimity of the government, which spared the lives and the estates of those who engaged in the late rebellion, may not be extended a second time to save them from the consequences of their crimes.

If it be the purpose of any portion of the people, by the use of arms, or by threats or intimidation, to prevent the people from going to the polls and voting as they may choose to vote on the third day of next month it is my duty to inform them that force will be met with force, and that every person who may thus violate the law will be punished. Every race of men in this State is free. The colored citizen is equally entitled with the white citizen to the right of suffrage. The poor and the humble must be protected in this right equally with the affluent and the exalted. The election must be absolutely free.

In view, therefore, of this condition of affairs, I have deemed it my duty to issue this Proclamation, admonishing the people to avoid undue excitement, to be peacable and orderly, and to exercise the right of suffrage firmly and calmly, with out violence or force of any kind. Every good citizen is gratified that North Carolina is at present as quiet and peacable as any State of the Union. Let us mantain this good name for our State. Let us frown indignantly on the use of brute force, or bribes, or threats, to control the election; and let every officer of the State, civil and military, be prepared to check instantly any incipient step to sedition, rebellion or treason.

The flag of the United States waves for the protection of all. Every star upon it shines down with vital fire into every spot, however remote or solitary, to consume, those who may resist the authority of the government, or who oppress the defenceless and the innocent. The State government will be maintained; the laws will be enforced; every citizen whatever his political sentiments, will be protected in his rights; the unlawful use of arms will be prevented if possible, and if not prevented, will be punished; and conspiracy, sedition and treason will raise their heads only to be immediately subdued by the strong hand of military power. The General commanding this department has instructed the district and post commanders to "act in aid and co-operation, and in subordination to the civil authorities," in maintaining the peace and in securing a free election. The power of both governments is thus pledged to peace, order and tranquility.

It is specially enjoined on all officers of [illegible] act to organize a militia of North Carolina," and to act in strict subordination to the civil power. And all Magistrates, Sheriffs and peace officers are also specially enjoined to be vigilant, impartial faithful and firm in the discharge of their duties, magnifying and enforcing the law, ferreting out offenders, protecting the weak against the strong who may attempt to deprive them of their rights; to the end that the wicked may be restrained, the peace of society preserved, the good name of the State maintained, and the government perpetuated on the basis of Freedom and Justice to all.

Done at our city of Raleigh on the 12th day of October, in the year [L. S.] of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty eight, and in the ninty-third of our Independence.

W. W. HOLDEN,
Governor.

By the Governor:
ROBT. M. DOUGLAS, *Private Secretary.*

THE PUBLIC DEBT--OVER *$802,000,000* OF IT PAID SINCE THE CLOSE OF THE WAR!

Mr. Edward Atkinson, of Boston, in an exhaustive speech before the Massachusetts Republican State Committee, proves, from official data obtained at the Treasury from the Hon. David A. Wells, the able Commissioner of Internal Revenue, that the Republicans in Congress since the close of the rebellion, have paid **$802,733,329** of the public debt, or ONE-FOURTH *of the whole principal*, besides paying near **$500,000,000** as interest!

On the 1st of April, 1865, the date of the surrender of Lee and Johnson, the debt on the books of the Treasury, as far as it was then ascertained, was $2,366,955,077; but that did not include $920,778,252 due to our soldiers and sailors for back pay, bounties, prize money, &c., and to loyal contractors for supplies. Of this latter sum over $4,000,000 were due on accounts rendered from three to twelve months prior to April 1, 1865. Adding therefore $920,778,252 to the ascertained debt on the books of the Treasury, we will have the actual debt on the 1st of April 1865, viz: **$3,287,633,329!**

It should be remembered that at the close of the war, and for a long time previously, the Treasury had been almost wholly depleted of funds; and its oldest and ablest officers actually feared a collapse. Accounts had been passed for payment and were over due, $120,000,000, while all its available cash funds, coin and currency, were less, all told, than $17,000,000, and its credit was greatly impaired by the seditious clamor and arts of the Copperheads. The currency also by the same seditious agencies, had been greatly depreciated. This period, therefore, the date of the surrender of Lee and Johnson, and the cessation of hostilities, was really one of extreme peril to the Republic, but the able men of Congress proved themselves fully equal to the crisis.

The means at their command to meet the liabilities of the nation were the customs, the internal revenue, which, at that time, were begining to yield encouraging results, and miscellaneous sources such as premiums on sales of gold, sales of military and naval stores, public lands, &c. The receipts from these were as follows:

Customs from April 1, '65 to June 30, '68,	$548,978,848
Internal Revenue, same period,	812,336,278
Miscellaneous, do do	178,743,709
Total,	$1,540,058,583

These are the total receipts of the Government for three and a quarter years. What has become of the money? At the close of the war there were a million of men in our army and navy. As Mr. Atkinson so justly observes: "It was obviously impossible for the Government to say to its millions of soldiers and sailors the moment the rebels laid down their arms—Go! We have no further use for you! To the sick wounded and disabled—take care of yourselves! To the owners of half-constructed vessels, and to those who had contracted in good faith to supply food, clothing and ordnance—we repudiate our contracts and refuse your supplies! No; all these matters were to be settled upon principles of justice, honor and humanity."

The disbursements, therefore, were as follows:

For the army, for back-pay, transportation, bounties, pensions, arrears of pay of deceased soldiers, prize money, &c., for settlement of contracts, claims of States, and claims of loyal men for property destroyed, &c., from April 1, '65 to June 30, '66, fifteen months, were	$844,458,539
For the navy for same period—fifteen months—from April 1, '65, to June 30, '66, were	76,319,713
Total disbursements army & navy	$902,778,252
And in this total we have the sum to be added to the debt as it stood on the books of the Treasury on April 1, '65, which was	2,366,955,077
Making the aggregate of	$3,287,733,329

Which was the actual maximum of the war debt on April 1, 1865, being the expenses of the war not paid as they were incurred. Thus we have—

Maximum debt of April 1, '65,	$3,287,733,329
Debt, June 30, '68, 2,511,000,000 but from that is to be deducted 26,000,000 loaned Pacific R. R. and which is to be paid by it, leaving the net debt, June 30, 1868, at	2,485,000,000
Showing the amount paid since April 1, 1865, to be	802,733,329

Or ONE-FOURTH *of the whole in little over three years*, besides paying near **$500,000,000** as interest.

We can now strike the balance between our income and our war expenditures:

Income from all sources for three and a quarter years, from April 1, '65 to June 30, 1868, was	1,540,058,583
Expenditures, war debt paid $802,733,329; interest on war debt paid, $438,484,883; making total expenditures,	1,241,218,212
Leaving as the ordinary expenses of the Government	$298,840,371

for three and a quarter years or a little less than $92,000,000 per annum in *currency*; and that includes the cost of the late Indian war, estimated at $40,000,000, and $10,000,000 expended by the Engineer Beaureau for harbor and river improvements! Now the expenses of the last fiscal year under the *Democratic* administration of Jas. Buchanan, were $76,841,000 in gold, or $107,577,400 in currency; and hence, the expences of the Government for the last three years under Republican legislation has been $15,500,000 *per annum less* than the expenses of Buchanan's last year of Democratic rule!

Nor are these all the benificent triumphs of Congress over a corrupt and hostile Democracy, whose infamous "Whiskey Rings" alone boast of having robbed the revenue of $300,000,000.

Congress has also immensely reduced al the expenditures of government!

Those of the War Department from over one thousand millions in 1865 to less than forty millions in 1868: Those of the Navy Department, from one hundred and twenty-three millions in 1865 to a little over seventeen millions in 1868. The false estimates of the Secretary of the Navy alone at the last session demanded $40,000,000 for the support of the Department for the current fiscal year, but these were returned to him by Congress, when he reduced them to $20,000,000 or one-half, when they were further reduced by Congress to $17,300,000. Thus this prodigious fraud of the Secretary was practically confessed by him.

These triumphs have enabled Congress to also reduce taxes **$67,000,000** per annum—to take off the taxes upon all manufactured articles—upon ten thousand manufactured articles which enter into the daily consumption of the poor! Were results in a like period ever greater or more beneficent? Can the history of the world furnish a parallel instance of equal success under equal difficulties and complications? Starting with a depleted Treasury, a depreciated currency and a damaged credit, Congress has in three years paid off one-fourth of the whole debt saddled upon the nation by Secession.—*Republic.*

Thanksgiving Proclamation by the President.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.

The President has issued a proclamation appointing Thursday, November 26th, as a day of thanksgiving, as follows:

By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

In the year which is now drawing to its end, the art, the skill and the labor of the people of the United States have been employed with greater diligence and vigor, and on broader fields, than ever before, and the fruits of the earth have been gathered into the granery and the storehouse in marvelous abundance. Our highways have been lengthened and new and prolific regions have been occupied. We are permitted to hope that long protracted political and sectional dissensions are at no distant day to give place to returning harmony and fraternal affection throughout the Republic. Many foreign States have entered into liberal agreements with us, while nations which are far off, and which heretofore have been unsocial and exclusive, have become our friends.

The annual period of rest which we have reached in health and tranquility, and which is crowned with so many blessings, is, by universal consent, a convenient and suitable one for cultivating personal piety and practicing public devotion.

I, therefore, recommend that Thursday, the 26th day of November next, be set apart and observed by all the people of the United States as a day for public praise, thanksgiving and prayer to the Almighty Creator and Divine Ruler of the universe by whose ever watchful, merciful and gracious providence alone States no less than families and individual men, do live and move and have their being.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this twelfth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and of the independence of the United States the 93d.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:
WM. H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

J. W. Jones of Westbrook, Me., has packed no less than 1,600,000 cans of green corn this year. He has employed over 700 hands, not to mention huskers, and has had 1,500 acres of sweet corn under cultivation. The business now so large, was quite unknown but a few years ago.

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1868.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT:

ULYSSES S. GRANT,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT:

SCHUYLER COLFAX,

OF INDIANA.

STATE REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS.

1st Dist. C. L. COBB, Esq., of Pasquotank,
2nd " Hon. DAVID HEATON, of Craven.
3rd " Hon. O. H. DOCKERY, of Richmond.
4th " Hon. JOHN T. DEWEESSE, of Wake.
5th " Hon. I. G. LASH, of Forsyth.
7th " Hon. A. H. JONES, of Bubcombe.

ELECTORS FOR THE STATE AT LARGE.

Gen. BYRON LAFLIN, of Pitt.
Hon. JOSEPH W. HOLDEN, of Wake.

DISTRICT ELECTORS.

1st Dist. HIRAM E. STILLEY, of Beaufort.
2nd " Gen. CURTIS H. BROGDEN, of Wayne
3rd " A. H. GALLOWAY, Esq., of New Hanover.
4th " JOHN A. McDONALD, of Chatham.
5th " H. A. BADHAM, of Alamance.
6th " Gen. RUFUS BARRINGER, of Mecklenburg.
7th " W. S. PEARSON, Esq. of Burke.

FOR CONGRESS,

HON. I. G. LASH.

☞ We heretofore alluded to the fact that the result of the recent elections in Ohio, Pennsylvania and Indiana virtually settled the Presidential election in favor of Gen. Grant. We clip the following from the New York *Times*, which are unmistakable signs and tokens indicative of the restraining influence of the recent defeats of the Democracy.

"Many of the journals which have been loudest in their advocacy of Seymour and Blair have suddenly received new light upon the subject. They are still Democratic, but they are no longer insensible to the stupendous blunders of the New York Convention. They begin to see, as the Richmond *Dispatch* admits, that the nomination made by the Democrats was the worst they could have made out of the list of leading aspirants they had before them, and that the whole thing has been wretchedly mismanaged. The confidence which led this class of newspapers into violent tirades against the Republicans in general and Grant in particular, has been shaken by the verdict of the three great States.—Even the Charleston *Mercury* grows temperate, and in its language rational, in dealing with the sharp home thrusts of Mr. Adams at Columbia.

Prominent politicians give evidence of a similar change. They really seem to have anticipated the triumph of the Democratic candidates, and to have grown insolent accordingly. They waited hopefully for the key note of victory last week; and when the unwelcome sound of defeat reached their ears, they dropped the attitude of defiance which they have maintained since the 4th of July, and once more became civil, if not reasonable. Outwardly, at least, they are altered persons.

Again: Candid Southern Democratic politicians make no attempt to conceal the loss of the campaign.

"Their solicitude is now confined to the voting in their respective States. The general result they regard as already fixed. "We consider the election of Grant to be certain," says the Petersburg, (Va.,) *Index*, while keeping at its head the Democratic ticket; and so say a score of others, themselves similarly committed. The Southern malcontents plainly see that the game begun so defiantly in the New York Convention has gone against them.

Mr. John Forsyth, in the Mobile *Register*, has arrived at the same conclusion. He was sanguine until Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana sent forth their verdict, and he is too experienced as a politician, too shrewd as a journalist, to mistake its meaning. "The Democratic Party is beaten," he declares in the *Register* of the 17th."

ANOTHER SIGN OF THE TIMES.

On the 21st inst., an immense mass meeting to ratify the nomination of Gen. Grant, was held at Cooper Institute, in response to a call by the leading merchants and professional men of New York, who have hitherto acted with the Democratic party. The hall was filled to overflowing, and an outside meeting was also organized. Hon. Francis B. Cutting presided, and addresses were made by Hon. Edwards Pierrepont, Hon. James B. Belford, of Indiana, and others.

The Democracy hereabouts have been remarkably quiet since the result of the recent State elections in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana have become known.—True, some have been making political harrangues to Seymour and Blair Clubs, and made themselves heard at a few small political gatherings, but the object of all that was simply to make an effort to carry some Counties or Congressional Districts for the Democracy. There is no real enthusiasm or hope for Seymour and Blair indulged in. They give it up!

Election News.

Our friends in this and the neighboring counties will oblige us by sending us, at as early a day as possible, after the election the vote in their respective counties.—DON'T FORGET THIS.

☞ You don't have to pay taxes before you vote for Presidential Electors.

REGISTRATION.—There are only a few days left for registration. Remember, no person can vote unless he registers anew. All previous registering avails nothing now. Let us have a full vote in this District, and to insure it do not neglect to register your names, previous to the day of election, on the 3rd of November.

WITHDRAWN.—It will be seen that Col. W. F. Henderson has withdrawn as a candidate for Congress, leaving the field to Hon. I. G. Lash and Col. Brown.

Col. Henderson's card of withdrawal appears in this issue. Let us elect Mr. Lash by an overwhelming majority.

CAMPAIGN BADGES AT COST.—We have a lot of Campaign Badges which we offer at cost. Here's a good opportunity for a grand display on election day.

LAST CALL.—Persons indebted to this office for subscriptions, advertising and job work, by note or account, are earnestly requested to make payment without delay, and *save cost*.

Interest will be charged on all accounts, to the full extent of the law.

REGISTRATION.

Registration books were opened in all the precincts of all the counties on the 15th day of October, and continue open until the day of the Presidential election on the third day of November. A prompt and thorough registration will contribute to the polling of a full vote.

THERE IS TO BE BUT ONE DAY FOR VOTING; in many precincts the polls will be crowded; the swearing in of voters on election day will so delay voting that many electors will not be able to reach the boxes.

BY ALL MEANS LET THE REGISTRATION BE COMPLETED PREVIOUS TO ELECTION DAY.

Mass Meetings.

The Republican fires are burning brightly all over the State. Enthusiastic Republican Mass Meetings are being held in every county.

In this county, a Grant and Colfax meeting will be held at Pleasant Fork, to-day.

A grand rally at Lewisville to-morrow, to which every body is invited of every shade of politics. Speeches will be made by Hon. D. H. Starbuck, Gen. W. L. Scott, A. H. Joyce, Esq., Col. Mathias Masten and others. A torchlight procession at night.

RETRENCHMENT.—One hundred males and seventy-five females have received from the Treasury Department an intimation of dismissal Nov. 1st.

☞ Seymour and Blair have been stumping it in the West.

No Liquor Allowed.

We call attention to the act to prevent the sale of intoxicating liquors on the day of election, which we publish to-day. It will be seen that it prohibits the giving away or selling of any intoxicating liquor within five miles of any election precinct for twelve hours next preceding or succeeding any election. Let the law be rigidly enforced.

Every man who is twenty-one years old can vote.

☞ We have only ONE DAY to vote for President.

☞ If you put the name of Grant and Colfax in the ballot-box, without the names of the Electors, it will not be counted.

Election News.

It has been asked in all parts of the State, who can vote? Who shall register? Who is disqualified from holding office? We publish the following from the Constitution and laws of this State, to answer those questions:

WHO CAN VOTE.

Every male person, born or naturalized a citizen of the United States, twenty-one years old or upwards, who has resided in this State twelve months, and thirty days in the county where he offers to vote, is a legal voter.

WHO SHALL REGISTER.

No man can vote without registering anew. No man can register without first taking an oath or affirmation to support and maintain the Constitution and laws of the United States, and the Constitution and laws of North Carolina not inconsistent therewith. Registration books must be kept open every day at each precinct from the 15th of October up to and including the 3rd of November.

WHO IS DISQUALIFIED FROM HOLDING OFFICE.

The following classes of persons are disqualified for office:

First, All persons who shall deny the being of Almighty God. Second, All persons who shall have been convicted of treason, perjury, or other infamous crime, since becoming citizens of the United States, or of corruption in office, unless such persons have been restored to the rights of citizenship.—*Standard*.

Only One Box---Opinion of the Attorney General.

The question has been discussed among all parties as to the number of boxes that should be opened in each election precinct at the approaching election. It is pretended by some that there should be one box for each officer voted for—President Electors, Congressmen, State officers, each having a box, in which particular box the votes must be placed or else not be counted. Thus if a vote for Congressman should be placed in the box intended for the electoral ticket, or if a vote for the electoral ticket should find its way into the box for Congressman, the vote would not be counted. This would induce some confusion, and thus many votes might be lost. Others contend that the legal and proper way is to have one box in which all votes shall be placed. This will give rise to no confusion, and the voting can be done without delay, the canvassing officers afterwards seperating and counting the votes for the respective candidates. The question having been submitted to the Attorney General, he has given the following legal opinion which settles the question:

One Box and One Ticket.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
OFFICE SECRETARY OF STATE,
Raleigh, October 20th, 1868.

The following opinion of the Attorney General is hereby published for the information and guidance of Judges of Election and other returning officers at the election to be held in this State on Tuesday the 3rd day of November, 1868.

HENRY J. MENNINGER,
Secretary of State.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY, W. W. HOLDEN:

I have carefully considered the ordinances of the late Convention, and the acts of the last session of the General Assembly, and I am clearly of the opinion that at the approaching election the candidates for Congress, for Electors of President and for such vacancies in the General Assembly as may exist, should be voted for on the same slip of paper, and in the same ballot box.

WM. M. COLEMAN,
Attorney General.

Caution.

Republicans are cautioned against fraud at the polls on the day of election. It is known that the rebels have printed a ticket with the names of Grant and Colfax at its head, but having the names of the Democratic Electors on it. If you vote this ticket it will count as a vote for Seymour and Blair. Persons who cannot read and who wish to vote the Republican ticket, should show their ticket to some reliable Republican friend, and be sure that it is all right, before depositing it in the ballot box.

Let there be a reliable Republican at every precinct to see that the honest people who desire to vote with us are not cheated out of their rights.

We call on all Republicans and other persons friendly to the Government to turn out and register and then be sure to go to the polls and vote for Grant and Colfax and for peace. We are sure if our friends will turn out and do their duty, we shall carry the State by Thirty Thousand majority or more.

C. L. HARRIS,
Chairman Ex. Com.

BE SURE.—Be sure that all nine of the names of the Electoral candidates are on the ticket when you vote for Grant.

EXAMINE YOUR TICKETS.—See to it that the names of Holden and Laflin, and Stilley, Brogden, Galloway, McDonald, Badham, Barringer and Pearson are on the ticket.

Remember that if the names of Grant and Colfax *are* at the head of the ticket, and the Democratic Electors are on the ticket, IT IS A VOTE FOR SEYMOUR AND BLAIR.

The Militia.

There seems to be some misapprehension as to the order to enroll the militia.—This order, which has been suspended for the present, did not relate to the detailed militia. The order was suspended because it was feared it would interfere to some extent with the registration of voters.

A number of Counties, through the five Magistrates as provided by law, have called for the detailed militia. This militia will be provided for every county that may call for it.—*Standard*.

LARGE POTATO.—Anderson Nicholson, Esq., presented us with a fine Sweet Potato, weighing four pounds and a quarter.

Mr. Nicholson informed us that he raised a large crop of fine potatoes, many of them weighing three pounds, each.

EARTHQUAKES IN CALIFORNIA.—San Francisco has been visited with several shocks of earthquake. The casualties thereby worth mentioning do not exceed 30, 5 persons killed. A hundred buildings have been damaged more or less.

THE OLDEST TANNERY IN THE UNITED STATES.—The oldest tannery in this country is at Bethlehem, Pa. It was built originally by the Moravians in 1743, and rebuilt and enlarged by them in 1861. They sunk eleven vats, which have been repaired, and are still in use. The building is of stone, three stories high; the walls on the first story are thirty inches thick, and on the next two stories twenty-six and twenty inches respectively in thickness. The Moravians who settled in Bethlehem, under the leardship of Count Zinzendorf, erected this very substantial structure to tan the hides and deer-skins used by them.

The "National Intelligencer" On the Desperate Fortunes of the Democracy.

The following is from the leading article in the *National Intelligencer* of Friday.

Since the result of the October elections was ascertained we have been overwhelmed with interrogatories by our friends in almost every part of the country, asking us "What shall we do to be saved?"

We deemed it our duty to respond frankly. It would be a base betrayal of the trust reposed in us if we should attempt to deceive those who look confidently to us for the truth, and by holding out false promises lead them on to a cheerless and disasterous defeat, merely to show our courage and try their pluck.

* * * * * *

We, too, shall fight on to the end against the excesses of the radical party and in behalf of the Conservative masses of our countrymen; but when solemnly appealed to by them to know "what shall we do to be saved," we cannot, dare not, will not deliberately lie to them, *and tell them that all is well, when we are convinced that all is not well. We cannot promise them a victory where all foresee defeat.*

The *Intelligencer* goes on to speak of the remedy it has advocated, viz; a change of candidates, and that having been rejected suggests as a last resort that the people be invited to support the Democratic electors with the understanding that the latter shall be left free to select the proper man for President afterwards. We apprehend the American people, even Democrats included, will want to know for whom they are voting for President when they deposit their ballots.

Brother Pell was once a preacher of the Gospel of truth. Why don't he answer his friends (like the *National Intelligencer*,) and tell them that "ALL FORESEE DEFEAT" to the Democratic candidates? Why don't he publish the above article from the *Intelligencer*? We pause for a reply.—*Standard*.

Counting the Cost.

To disperse the carpet-bag governments would require troops. History does not record a single instance of 4,000,000 of people, of any color and race that ever surrendered, at the mere bidding of a proclamation, the political and civil privileges they had acquired and possessed. Blair perfectly well comprehended this fact, and hence proposes to employ the army to enforce his purpose. Soldiers must have food, clothing, equipments wagons, horses, pay and a long list of other things. This means the expenditure of vast sums of money, and expenditure means increased taxation, which means more labor, more suffering, more anxiety.

The soldiers, who should attempt to disperse the "carpet-bag governments" would be resisted. That means war, and war is a great devourer of property. Its appetite is insatiable. It not only hinders production, but also eats up the accumulations of production. Resistance means too, a call for volunteers, and that means augmented expenses and reinforced destruction. War, moreover is a thousand times more easily begun than stopped. Once undertaken, it becomes impossible to predict when, where or how the conflict will end. Perhaps one billion of dollars would not fully represent the cost of dispersing the carpet bag government. Perhaps 50,000 persons slain would not cover the expenditure of life. Who can tell?

The dispersal accomplished, what would be the gain? Who would be benefitted? What position in the community would the negroes be assigned after they had been whipped into submitting to be disfranchised? When all their political rights have been wrested away, what kind of freedmen would they be? Would they drift back—those that remained—into slavery? Would they be driven from the country? What would be the outgrowths of the war? Would our free institutions be made stronger, or would they be weakened? Would immigration be accelerated or hindered? Would civilization be purified? Would we be proud as a nation, of the new pages we had added to history?

In counting the cost of voting for Seymour and Blair, such are the questions that demand answer. Who wants to make their solution necessary? It cannot be done by supporting Grant and Colfax.—*Chicago Republican.*

Thirteen Months in Next Year.

Not exactly according to the common Almanacs, but in the calendar of the Publishers of the *American Agriculturist*. That is they offer to receive subscribers now, and all through November, for 1869, and throw in the month of December without charge. The offer is worth looking at, merely on account of the odd month, for we consider any number of that paper richly worth the cost of a whole year.—We advise every man, woman and child, whatever his or her calling, to be sure and obtain the reading of the *Agriculturist*. It is of large size, packed full of valuble, reliable and interesting information. No one can read it a year or even a single number without gathering some practical hints that will in the end, far more than repay the cost. It also contains every year hundreds of beautiful, interesting and instructive engravings, which are alone worth the price, if not a word of reading matter were given. Fifteen cents will secure a post paid copy for November, or $1,50 will secure the paper from now to the end of 1869, and a good investment it will be—our word for it. Address the Publishers, Orange Judd & Co., 245 Broadway, New York.

The Natchez (Miss.) *Democrat* reports more building going on in that city now than for many years past.

It is calculated that the popular vote at the forthcoming presidential election, will approach 5,000,000.

France manufactured $10,000,000 worth of smoking pipes last year.

West Virginia.

This State voted for members of Congress and the Legislature, on Tuesday of last week. Full returns not yet received. It appears that later returns look better, for the Republicans. Fifteen counties casting half the vote of the State, give 2,500 Republican majority, a loss of 1,000 on the vote of 1866, but a gain of 1,000 on the vote of 1868. The same ratio will give the Republicans the State by 5,000 majority, and their State committee claim it by from 3,500 to 5,000. The Legislature will undoubtedly be three-fourths Republican, securing a United States Senator in place of VanWinkle.

WHEELING, Oct. 27.—Returns from thirty-three counties show a Republican majority of 4,000.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—Light shocks of earthquake felt in various parts of Cork county, Ireland, yesterday.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 27.—There was a sharp earthquake at midnight. Considerable fright but no damage.

BUENOS AYRES.—Lopez is inaugerating a reign of terror, arresting and shooting all opposed to him whenever that is possible. His brutality has repelled the sympathy of all foreigners, some of whom have been subjected to the grossest outrages. Lopez, with about 13,000 men was intrenched at Villeta.

NOVEMBER MAGAZINES.

PUTNAM'S MONTHLY for November is a bright, lively and most entertaining number. "Who of us are insane," is a remarkable article, giving some startling facts.—The other articles come fully up to a high standard of pure American literature. Bayard Taylor will take charge of a department in January next. Terms, $4 per year. G. P. Putnam & Son, 661 Broadway, New York.

The CAROLINA FARMER is a new candidate for public favor among the agricultural community. The first number is filled with good articles, and promises to fill a void long felt in North Carolina.—Liberal inducements are offered to Agents. A specimen copy can be seen at this office. Price 2,00 per year. W. H. Bernard, Editor and proprietor, Wilmington, N. C.

THE LITTLE CORPORAL.—A late number of this original magazine for boys and girls, and for older people who have young hearts, has found its way to our table, and is so redolent of every rare and delicious thing for young hearts, that we are constrained to herald its uncommon merits. The stories are delightful and instructive. The poetry is simple, tender, pretty and high. The composition is excellent English; and, in a word, the conductors seem to enter into the spirit of their great task, to know the nature of young hearts, and how to cater for their immortal longings.

All *new* subscribers for 1869, whose name and money are sent in to the publisher before the end of November will receive the November and December numbers free, making fourteen numbers for $1.

AL. SEWELL, PUBLISHER.
Chicago, Illinois.

THE LAND WE LOVE.—CONTENTS.—The November number of THE LAND WE LOVE comes to us filled with its usual variety of interesting matter.

A beautiful engraving regresents a scene in the Battle of Eutaw, with a description from W. Gilmore Simms, Esq. The principal articles are Battle of Pleasant Hill, the Vanity and Glory of Literature, The Valborgsmass Tryst, Windsor Castle, Concerning heroes, Mrs. Grenshaw's Story, Organ Grinders, Casualties in Cheatham's Devision in 1854, and a review of Jean Ingelow by Mrs. Preston.

The poetry is by H. T. Stanton, Mrs. Rosa V. Jeffrey, and Miss Thacker.

The ATLANTIC MONTHLY for November presents a neat and elegant appearance and is filled with useful and entertaining reading. Among the most prominent articles are "Co-operative House-keeping;" "What five years will do;" "My visit to the Gorilla;" "Sculpture in the U. S.;" "Traditonal policy of Russia;" &c., &c.—Ticknor & Fields, Publishers, Boston, Massachusetts. Subscription $4 per year. Single numbers 35 cents. Send for one.

HARPER for November comes to us with its usual "Bill of Fare." A good illustrated article on Breeding Fish, opens the number, followed by "Explorations in Lower California," and a full complement of readable articles both foreign and domestic. This number closes the 37th volume. Now is the time to subscribe.—Harper & Brothers, Publishers, New York. Terms $4 per annum.

The following persons were duly tried and convicted at the late term of Iredell Superior Court, and sentenced to the punishment annexed to their names: Ben. Allison, larceny, 6 months inprisonment; Julius Adams, col., A. B. with intent to commit rape, 5 years imprisonment; Ed. Freeland, col., larceny, 6 months imprisonment; Abner Byers, col., affray, 15 days imp.; Levi McHenry, col., larceny 12 month imp.; John Scott, white, horse stealing, 5 years imp.; Robert Little, white, horse stealing 5 years imp.; the same, another case, 10 years imp.; Burgess Patterson, col., larceny, 6 months imp.; Titus Tomlin, col., larceny and receiving stolen property, 12 months imprisonment; Rice Cowan, col., larceny, 12 months imp., all subject to be worked with ball and chain for their security and safe keeping.

Amos Morrison, white, for mule stealing, was sent to Catawba county, to be tried at the next term of Catawba Superior Court.—*American.*

The Russian Princess Gallizin was one of the boldest swimmers at Biarritz last summer. She would strike out, attended only by a big dog, and swim for a mile or two.

The internal revenue tax on whisky now manufactured in Richmond, Virginia, and vicinity, amounts to about $50,000 per month. Last week nearly $10,000 was paid.

To the Republicans of the Fifth Congressional District.

FELLOW-CITIZENS.—I write this to inform you that I have withdrawn from the contest for Congress in this District.

In doing this I feel that I am so acting as to secure the success of the Republican party in the District, while at the same time I make no sacrifice which can affect my personal character. My nomination, fairly made for a seat in Congress, by a majority of a highly respectable Convention, would of itself have been of a sufficient vindication of my character; but added to this is the action of the Grand Jury of my county indicting for perjury the man who was put forward as my accuser.

In yielding the field, which I cheerfully do to the Hon. Isreal G. Lash, I make no concession to others who have persecuted and sought to injure my character. Mr. Lash is an able man and a patriot. He is a true Republican, and will represent the district faithfully in Congress. We owe it to our principles to ourselves, and to our Republican friends throughout the country, to pursue such a course as will render it certain that the rebel Democratic candidate for Congress in this District is defeated. This can be done only by the election of Mr. Lash; and having saved my personal honor, I forget myself in the firm purpose to secure victory to our cause.

To my faithful friends in this district I say my heart is with you. I shall always remember and love you until that heart is cold in death. I can never repay you for what you have done for me, but I can aid you in the great work of saving our beloved country. Let us act together, as heretofore, being assured that the performance of duty, in whatever crisis, will in the end ensure its own reward.

W. F. HENDERSON.

Lexington, Oct. 21, 1868.

What A. H. Stevens Said.

Just previous to the commencement of the rebellion, Alexander H. Stevens, who subsequently became Vice-President of the Confederacy, wrote the letter given below. It not only shows that mad ambition overcame his better judgment, but that the same spirit is the motive of all who are deriding the Government at the present day. If any man is disposed to give credence to the wild harrangues of Democratic leaders who are seeking for power, let him ponder the words of the "greatest statesman in the South" in his calmer moments. The following is the letter:

What right has the North assailed? What interest of the South has been invaded? What justice has been denied? Or what claim founded in justice and right has been withheld? Can either of you to-day name one governmental act of wrong deliberately and purposely done by the Government at Washington of which the South has a right to complain? I challenge the answer. While on the other hand, let me show the facts which now stand as records in the history of our country.

When we of the South demanded the slave trade, did they not yield the right for twenty years? When we asked and demanded a three-fifths representation in Congress for our slaves was it not granted? When we asked and demanded the return of any fugitive from justice, or the return of those persons owing labor or allegiance, was it not incorporated in the Constitution, and again ratified and strengthened in the fugitive-slave law of 1850?

But do you reply, that in many instances they have violated this compact, and have not been faithful to their obligations? As individuals and local communities they may have done so; but not by the sanction of the Government, for that has always been true to Southern interests.

And I must declare here, as I have often done before, and which has been repeated by the greatest and wisest statesmen and patriots in this and other lands, that it is the best and freest Government, the most equal in its rights, the most just in its decisions, the most lenient in its measures, and the most inspiring in its principles to elevate the race of men, that the sun of heaven ever shone upon.

Now, for you to attempt to overthrow such a Government as this is the height of madness, folly, and wickedness, to which I can neither lend my sanction nor my vote.—*A. H. Stephen's address in the Georgia Convention, January*, 1861.

The latest dispatches from Cuba represent that a formidable insurrection exists in the Province of Yumas. The rebels are committing depredations of a very serious nature, and are impressing into their service all able-bodied men whom they encounter. The negroes of that section, are very much alarmed and are fleeing in all directions. In the vicinity of La Vegita, plantations have been destroyed, houses and mills burned and the country left desolate. The insurrectionists have issued a proclamation calling upon the negroes to rise and murder the whites.

A prominent officer of the army commanding in Texas, in a private letter to a friend at the North, says that in the northeastern part of the State the rebels are organizing regiments pretending that it is by authority of Gen. Reynolds and other commanders, and ostensibly to protect themselves against the Indians, but really to drive out all the United States troops and Union men in the southern section of the State. The Colonel commanding has by proclamation, forbidden the organization of men in this section.—Among the permanent men named as leaders in this movement is Ex-Gov. Throckmorton.

MARRIED,

On the 20th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by Eld. W. Turner, Mr. C. S. SPACH to Miss SUSAN C. ROMINGER.

At Barbee's Hotel, High Point, N. C., on the evening of the 28th inst., by Elder Thomas Burns, Mr. J. L. MILES of Graniteville, S. C., to Miss MARY, eldest daughter of J. J. Cahill, sr., of Newton, N. C.

Grasshoppers in Texas.

STRANGE SIGHT.

The plague of grasshoppers is again sweeping over a large area of Texas. Up to last advices it had not reached Dallas, none having been nearer than Mansfield, Tarrant county, according to the Dallas Herald. The paper, however, has heard of them at several places on the frontier.

At the Sulphur Springs on the Brazos, in the county of Hood, they appeared in clouds on Monday 21st. ult., and ate up every kind of vegetation. When they first appeared it was thought by the campers around the Springs to be a cloud and preparations were made for rain; they made a noise in their flight very similar to a storm of wind and rain. When they came nearer, however, they began to descend and covered the earth in every direction, consuming all garden stuffs and other green vegetation they could find.

The following extract of a letter from John H. Cochran, Esq., dated at Belknap, on the 16th of last month, describes the first appearance of the pest:

"On yesterday the 15th I saw a sight which I hope no mortal man will ever see again. About 3 o'clock P. M. I went to the door, and, observing that the sun shone but dimly, I looked for the cause. I saw in the distant west what I took to be the smoke of an immense fire, but, on looking closer, I perceived that it was not smoke. What is it? was the inquiry of every one, both old and young. It continued to approach, and in about two hours came near enough to us to see that it was a dense mass of moving matter. Nearer and nearer, dimmer and dimmer the sun shines—we see what it is. My Lord! the Egyptian plague! From the ground upward as far as the eye could see, on account of their denseness, was an almost solid mass of living moving insects—grasshoppers.

"All who saw the sight agree, that for every square inch of surface over which they were flying, there must have been no less than one bushel of grasshoppers. This body of insects were moving ahead of a northwest wind. They were some three miles wide and as long each way as the horizon was to us. This could be seen before they approached near enough to distinguish what they were; after they reached us the view was very limited on account of the denseness of the mass. They passed over in a northeast direction; still we have millions left of the first coming. This is no exaggeration.

P. S.—Since the above was written we learn that the grasshopper has been seen returning west."

HEADQ'RS, DEP'T, OF THE SOUTH,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA, *October* 8, 1868.

GENERAL ORDERS
No. 27.

WHEREAS, by an act of Congress of the United States, approved March 2d, 1865, it is made the duty of the military authority to preserve the peace at the polls at any election that may be held in any of the States; and *Whereas*, this duty has become the more imperative, from the existing political excitement in the public mind, from the recent organization of civil government, and from the fact that Congress has by statute prohibited the organization of military forces in the several States of this Department. it is therefore, Ordered.

I. That the several District commanders will, as soon as practicable, on the receipt of this order, distribute the troops under their commands as follows:

In the District of North Carolina,

One company 40th Infantry, to Fayetville.

One company 40th Infantry, to Charlotte.

One company 40th Infantry to Salisbury.

One company 40th Infantry to Greensboro'.

One company 40th Infantry to Weldon.

One company 40th Infantry to Plymouth.

Two companies 40th Infantry to Goldsboro'.

Two companies 40th Infantry to Raleigh.

A detachment of two commissioned officers and forty men of Company "B," 5th Artillery, to Wilmington.

II. Detachments, when necessary, may be made to points in the vicinity of each post; but in no case, nor on any pretex whatever, will detachments be sent without a commissioned officer, who will be fully instructed by his post commander.

VIII. District commanders will instruct post commanders in their duties, and the relative position of the civil and military powers. They will furnish them with copies of the circulars from these Headquarters of August 25th, and October 1st ult., (the latter of which was forwarded September 15th, to District Commanders) in which the instructions of the War Department are set forth in full. They will impress on post commanders that they are to act in aid and co-operation, and in subordination to the civil authorities; that they are to exercise discretion and judgment, unbiassed by political or other prejudices; that their object should be exclusively to preserve the peace and uphold law and order, and they must be satisfied such is the object of the civil officer calling on them for aid, that they must in all cases where time will permit, apply for instruction to superior authority, but they must at all hazards preserve the peace, and not be restrained by technical points, when, in their concientious judgment under the rules above set forth, it is their duty to act. Post Commanders on being notified of the proposed holding of political meetings, may send an officer, and if necessary a detachment, to watch the proceedings and see that the peace is preserved.

IX. To the people of the several States composing the department, the Major General commanding appeals that they will co-operate with him and the civil authorities in sustaining law and order, in preserving the peace and in avoiding those scenes of riot and bloodshed, and the wanton distruction of property and life which has already, in some instances been enacted in the Department. He urges abstinance from all inflammatory and incendiary appeals to the passions; discountenancing the keeping open of liquor shops on days of political meetings and of elections; the abstaining from carrying arms and asserting the individual right of construing laws by force of arms. No just cause is ever advanced by resort to violence. Let there be charity and forbearance among political opponents, whatever may be the result; let each good citizen determine that all who, under the law, have the right to the ballot, shall exercise it undisturbed. If there are disputed points of law, let them be referred to the courts, and let not mobs or political clubs, or other irresponsible bodies, construe and undertake to execute the law. This appeal is made in the earnest hope that the Major General Commanding can rely on the good sense, and correct judgment of the mass of the people, and that he will not be compelled to resort to the exercise of the power with which he is intrusted, and which he will most reluctantly employ. But he thinks it his duty to make known, that so far as the power under his command will admit, he will not permit the peace to be broken, and that he will not be restrained in the conscientious discharge of his duty by technicalities of laws made when the present anomalous condition of affairs were neither anticipated or provided for.

BY ORDER OF MAJOR GENERAL MEADE.
R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant General.

An Act to prevent the Sale of Intoxicating Liquors on Election Day.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA DO ENACT:

SECTION 1. That no person or persons shall give away in any public place, retail or sell except upon prescription of a practicing physician, and for medical purposes, any intoxicating liquors, at any time within twelve hours next preceeeing or succeeding any public election or during the holding thereof, at any place within five miles of any election precint.

SEC. 2. That any person or persons violating the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and punishable with a fine not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars.

SEC. 3. That this act shall take effect from the date of its ratification.

[Ratified 19th day of August, 1868.]

Earthquake in California--San Francisco Shaken--Great Excitement.

Despatches from San Francisco, California, dated 21st inst., say that a heavy shock of earthquake occurred at 7:50 that morning. The motion was east and west. Several buildings in San Francisco were thrown down and a considerable number badly damaged on Pine, Battery and Sampson streets. Near California street the ground sunk, throwing the buildings out of line. At nine a. m. no estimate of the damage could be made, though considered comparatively small. Several severe shocks followed at intervals since, creating general alarm among the people. The shock was felt in great severity at San Jose, where a number of buildings were considerably injured. In San Francisco the principal damage was confined to the lower portion below Montgomery street, and among old buildings. Numerous houses in that portion of the City were abandoned, and have been pulled down. The Custom House, brick building, on a pile of ground, was badly shattered by the earthquake of October 1865, is considered, unsafe and the officials removed to the revenue building. Business in the lower part of the city has been suspended. The streets are thronged with people, and great excitement prevails. The parapette walls and chimneys of a number of buildings were thrown down, resulting in loss of life. The damage will not exceed one million dollars. At Oakland the shock was severe, throwing down chimneys and greatly damaging numerous buildings. The ground opened in several places. A strong sulphurous smell was noticed immediately after the shock. The Court House at San Leanro was completely demolished and one life lost. From various portions of the country and vicinity of Francisco Bay shocks are reported severe, and considerable damage was sustained. In many places the earth opened and water gushed forth.

A San Francisco dispatch dated 21st 1½ o'clock p. m. says: The streets are crowded. Excited multitudes are discussing the particulars of the disasterous earthquake. Twelve shocks were felt during the day. The general direction was northerly and southerly, though some descriptions give a rotary motion. The greatest damage extends in a belt several hundred feet wide, commencing near the Custom House and ending at Falsome street warf, injuring and demolishing everything in its course. At the corner of Market and First streets the ground opened and water forced its way above the surface. The City Hall may be considered an entire wreck. The courts have all adjourned. The prisoners were taken from the station house to the county jail.

MINNESOTA'S WEALTH.—The agricultural interests of Minnesota are represented as being in a most prosperous condition. Up to the year 1857, nearly all the breadstuffs consumed in that State were grown without its limits. In 1857 the number of plowed acres did not exceed twelve thousand. In 1860 there were four hundred and thirty thousand acres under cultivation; in 1866 one million; and in 1867 one million two hundred thousand. Minnesota now ranks as one of the first wheat growing States in the Union. The exports of wheat in 1865 were eight million bushels; in 1866 over ten million; and in 1867, more than twelve million. Thus in a little more than ten years, an almost unbroken wilderness has literelly been made to blossom as the rose. There is displayed in this wonderful progress in agriculture a fair sample of the indominable enterprise and progeessive spirit of the American people.

Presentation Books!

JUST RECEIVED, a new stock of MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, suitable for presents, &c.,—to which we would invite early attention. At BLUM'S.

THE PSALMIST,
A POCKET EDITION.
For sale by L. V. BLUM.

SNOW ON SATURDAY.—A considerable fall of snow occurred on Saturday last at Bangor and Lewiston, Me., Concord N. H. Boston and Worchester, Mass., and Philadelphia and Harrisburg, Pa.; and on the previous night in the region at the eastern end of Lake Ontario, between Watertown and Oswego, at Rohester, and along the Erie Railroad between Dunkirk and Susquehanna. The hours of commenceing, as reported by telegraph, were eight, nine and ten A. M., at Worchester, Boston and Bangor, respectively. The wind at Worchester was N. W., at Boston and Concord N. E. The storm on Lake Huron was the most violent for many years. Several barges were sent adrift, from one of which four persons were drowned. There was a considerable snow fall in the interior of Dutchess County, New York, on Saturday morning, and a heavy N. E. gale at Savannah, Ga., Saturday night.

The New Postage Stamps.

The two-cent stamp will represent a post boy on a horse running at full speed. On the three-cent stamp there is an engraved locomotive. This is surrounded by lines of lightning. The five-cent stamp has a portrait of Washington. The ten-cent stamp has a copy of the Painting of the Declaration of Independence. The twelve-cent stamp, mostly used for foreign postage, has a picture of a steamer at sea. The thirty-cent stamp has a copy of a painting of the surrender of Burgoyne. One of the characteristics of the stamps is that the ink used prevents persons washing and using the stamps a second time.

THE MARKETS.

Corrected Weekly by E. A. Vogler,

Wholesale and Retail Merchant,
SALEM, N. C., Oct. 30, 1868.

Bacon, 20 to 22 cts.
Beeswax, 35 cents.
Beef, 5 for fore and 6 for hindquarter.
Butter, 25 cents per lb.
Coffee. 25 @ 30 cts., according to quality.
Cotton Yarns, $2 00 by single bunch.
Cotton Sheetings. 16 cts, by the bale. 17 to 18 cts. single yard.
Candles, tallow, 25 cents per pound.
" *adamantine*, 30 cts. "
Chickens. 20 to 25 cents.
CORN, new, 50 and 60 cts
Cheese, 25 cents per pound
Eggs, 10 to 00 cents per dozen
Flaxseed, $1 50 to 1 75 for 56 pounds.
FLOUR, $5 to 5¼ per 100 pounds.
FRUIT, Dried Apples 5 to 8 cents.
" *Peaches*, peeled, 15 to 20
" *Peaches*, unp'l'dhalves, 10 to 12
" " " quarters 6 to 8
" *Blackberries*, 12 to 15
" *Cherries*. 25
" *Plums*, 26
" *Damsons*, 15
" *Pears* 15.
Feathers 50 cents. per lb.
Hay, 40 cents per hundred lbs.
Iron, Bar, 7, Castings, 10 per lb.
Lard, 25 cents.
Leather, Sole, 30 to 35 cents.
Molasses, Cuba, 75 cts. per gal.
Sorghum, 50 cts.
Fine Syrup, $1 25.
Nails, 9 cents per lb; 8 by the keg.
Oats, 50 cts per bushel; Sheaf 25 cts. per doz.
Peas, 75 per bushel.
Powder, 15 cents by the quarter; 60 cents by the pound.
Potatoes, Irish, 75 cents per bushel.
Rice, 16⅔ cents per lb.
Rye, $1 00 per bushel.
Sugar, brown 16⅔; clarif'd 20 cents per lb
Crushed 22½, pulverized, 22½. "
Rags, 4 cents.
Salt, Good Liverpool, $3 40 per Sack. Am. 3 20
Veal, 6 @ 7 cents per lb.
Mutton, 6 @ 7 cents. "
Homemade Vinegar, 25 @ 30 cts. per gallon.
Malt Vinegar 60 cts.
WHEAT, for 60 lbs., $1 75 to $2 00.

It would be much better and easier for both buyer and seller, if all grain was sold by weights Wheat, 60lbs is considered a legal bushel; Corn, 56 lbs; Rye, 56lbs Oats 32lbs for Spring. and 33lbs Winter; Flaxseed, 56lbs; Clover seed 46 lb.

DANVILLE TOBACCO MARKET.

Tobacco of all grades has been coming into market quite freely this week. The Warehouses all have large sales each day, and the prices keep well up to their former standard. The common and inferior qualities are regarded as selling particularly well.—*Register.*

LUGS.	
Very Inferior,	$5,00 to $6,00
Good Working,	8,00 to 10,00
Extra Yellow Smoking,	10,00 to 30,00
LEAF.	
Inferior and Common,	$6,00 to $10,00
Good Wrapping Fillers,	10,00 to 15,00
Fine Yellow Wrappers,	20,00 to 50,00
STEMS.	
Loose,	$2,50 to $3,00
Bright in hogsheads,	3,50 to 4,50

THE MARKETS.—In BALTIMORE, October 27, Cotton firm at 25. Flour active and corn dull.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—Cotton less active and scarcely so firm. Sales 2800 bales, at 25¼. Flour heavy. Corn heavy. Lard firm, kettle 17¼a18. Whiskey, city, 1,30a 1,11; western 1,12. Turpentine 43a44.—Rosin $2,47½.

Governments closed steady; 62s 12½; Tennessees 69, new 68½; North Carolina 66, money stringent and demand pressing at 7, currency to gold with one-eighth commission for negotiation trade suffers in consequence. Sterling weak at 9½. Gold close at 34½, with a declining tendency.

PRICES OF N. C. BANK NOTES IN RALEIGH.

Bank of North Carolina	60
" Cape Fear	33
" Charlotte	33
" Lexington	10
" Graham (new)	10
" Roxborough	60
" Wadesboro	27
" Thomasville	20
" Wilmington	31
" Commerce	16
" Washington	5
" Fayetteville	11
" Clarendon	4
" Yanceyville	3
Miners' and Planters' Bank	40
Farmers' Bank, Greensborough	30
Commerial Bank Wilmington	30
Merchants' Bank, Newbern	60
Greensborough Mutual	6

Every Man His Own Lawyer.
This valuable book just received at BLUM'S.

SALEM ALMANACS.

BLUM'S
Farmers' and Planters'
ALMANAC
FOR 1869.
For Sale at the BOOK STORE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
PRICE REDUCED.—ORDERS SOLICITED.
Oct. 1868. L. V. BLUM.

TAX NOTICE.

ALL TAXES due Salem Incorporation and not paid by the 15th November next, will be found in the hands of the Town Officer for collection.
By order of the Board of Commissioners.
H. W. SHORE, Treasurer.
Oct. 28, 1868. 3-2t

ALASKA DIAMONDS.

A newly discovered transparent carbonized quartz, equal in brilliancy to the real Diamond, mounted at our own factory, in artistic diamond settings, *guarranteed fine gold*, and sold by us at *one fiftieth* of the cost of real diamonds, to which they are equal in every respect except intrinsic value.

Solitaire Ear-drops, per pair, $5 and $6; Solitaire Finger Rings, $6 and $10; Solitaire Gents' Bosom Pins, $3, $5, $8 $10, $15, $20; Solitaire Gents' Studs, per set, $3, $5, $10; Cluster Gents' Bosom Pins, $10 and $12; Gents' Cluster Bosom Pin with tail, $10; Cluster Pin and Ear rings, $10 and $25; Cluster Cross, $6, $10, $15; Cluster Cross Bosom Pin and Earrings, $20 and $25; Cluster Finger Rings, $5, $8, $10 and $12.

☞ Orders less than $5 must be accompanied with a Post-Office Order, and the goods sent free. Orders exceeding that amount by express, for collection on delivery, customers paying all express charges.

TRY US. Address,
JAMES T. MONROE, & CO.,
Importers and Manufacturers.
3-3m. 195 Broadway, New York.

BOOKS BY MAIL.

WE will send the following valuable and highly interesting Books by mail, upon receipt of price:

Every Man his Own Lawyer, and Business Form Book. Price $2 75.
Chemistry of the Farm and Sea. Price $1 40.
The Old Capitol and its Inmates, $1 50.
Diary of a Refugee, $2 00.
Wearing the Gray, (600 pp.) $4 50.
Abbott's Histories, each, $1 25.
New Physiognomy or Signs of Character $5 50.
New Illustrated Self Instructor, $1 00.
Life of Christ, $1 75.
Schonberg Cotta Family, $2 00.
On Both Sides of the Sea, do
Diary of Kitty Trevylyan, do
Early Dawn, do
Drayton's and Devanant's, do
Prayers of the Ages, $3 00.
Jargal, $2 00.
Four Oaks, $2 00
St Elmo, $2 25
Arabian Knigets, $2 25.
Gulliver's Travels, $1 75.
Horse Shoe Robinson, $2 25.

Address, L. V. BLUM.
Salem, N. C. Oct 30, 1868.

NOTICE!

NOTICE is hereby given that the firm of HINE & CO., has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

Mr. H. W. FRIES is alone authorized to settle all claims of the firm, and all persons owing notes or acconnts must pay them at once, or they will be placed in officer's hands for collection.

Persons holding claims against the firm will please present them immediately.

L. J. HINE,
H. W. FRIES, Ex'r of F. Fries.
Salem, N. C, Aug. 31st, 1868. 1-3m

John E. Cooke's New Novel!

F. J. HUNTINGTON & Co., Pub.,
No. 459 Broome St., New York,
Have in press, to be ready in October:

MOHUN:

OR

THE LAST DAYS OF LEE and his Paladins.

FINAL MEMOIRS OF A STAFF-OFFICER,
Serving in Virginia;
FROM THE MANUSCRIPT OF COL. SURRY OF EAGLE'S NEST.
BY JOHN ESTEN COOKE,
Author of "Surry of Eagle's Nest," etc.

—:o:—

THIS intensely interesting book, now so near its completion, is in some sort a sequel to SURRY OF EAGLE'S NEST," by the same author, and is comprised of 500 royal duodecimo pages, specimens of which and its pictorial illustrations accompany this page. "The Frontispiece" is a fine steel medallion portrait of Gen. LEE, with his autograph. The illustrations, beautifully engraved on wood, are "THE DEATH OF STUART,"—"THE FLIGHT,"—"THE TRENCHES,"—"THE LAST CHARGE." Printed on fine toned paper, richly bound in cloth, the book will prove a most valuable keepsake, independent of its intrinsic merits.
Price, $2,25, post free on receipt of its cost.

—:o:—

FURNISHED ON THE SAME TERMS AS "MOHUN."

"SURRY OF EAGLE'S NEST"

BY THE SAME AUTHOR.

—:o:—

☞ *Both of the above books for sale by all booksellers and newsdealers in town and country.*
F. J. HUNTIGTON & Co., Pub.
459 BROME ST. NEW-YORK.

Humorous Books.

MAJOR JONES' COURTSHIP.
CHRONICLES OF PINEVILLE.
WESTERN SCENES.
BIG BEAR OF ARKANSAS.
LOUISIANA SWAMP DOCTOR.
FORESTER'S DEER STALKERS.

Music Portfolios,

For sale at UM'S.

LOOK OUT FOR THE ENGINE WHEN THE BELL RINGS!!!

A FRESH OPENING OF

FALL GOODS.

—:o:—

PATTERSON & CO.,

are now receiving and offering for sale an unusually well selected stock of

DRY GOODS,

suitable for the season, consisting of CALICOES, of many styles and different prices,

De Laines, Printed Muslins,
Ginghams, Swiss Lawns, Nansook,
Challies, Brilliants, &c.

WHITE GOODS IN GREAT VARIETY,
Bleached and Brown
Sheetings and Shirtings.

YANKEE NOTIONS,
Dress Trimmings,
Gloves and Hosiery.

HATS AND SHOES.
Fur Hats,
Cassimere Hats,
Wool and Straw Hats.
Ladies' Leather Shoes,
Gaiters, Misses' Shoes, Childrens' Shoes,

DRUGS,
of all kinds usually kept in a Mercantile Establishment.
Dye Stuffs, Oils, Harrison's celebrated "Pure White Lead," equal to any in the Market.

HARDWARE,
of various kinds. Best Pocket Knives, Table Cutlery, Saws, Files, &c.
Carriage Springs and Axles.

Queensand Glassware,
a full assortment

SUGARS different kinds.
COFFEES,
A new lot of our popular 25 cent Coffee, the best we have ever had.

Molasses,
Tanner's and Coal Oil,
Sole Leather, Salt,
Iron, Nails.

and hundreds of other articles,—all together comprising a complete

STOCK OF GOODS.

We are Agents for Cedar Falls Sheeting, Fries' Woolen Goods and Cotton Yarns.

☞ We especially invite Country Merchants to make their purchases of these and other Goods, from us.

We keep also for sale

Bacon, Flour and Meal.

We solicit from our country friends the following articles of Barter—for which we pay the highest market prices:

DRIED FRUIT, of all kinds, WHEAT, CORN, RYE, OATS, FLOUR, FLAXSEED, BACON, LARD, BEESWAX, FEATHERS, BAGS, &c., &c., &c.

☞ Our wagon-yard, which has proved such a convenience to our customers, is still open for their use, and an additional room has been prepared to accomodate families detained over night in town.

We take this opportunity to again thank our friends for their liberal patronage, and promise our best endeavors in the future to retain their custom.

Give us a call.

PATTERSON & CO.
Salem, N. C., July 20, 1868.

BADGES! BADGES!!
Grant and Seymour Badges and Letter Envelopes for sale at
BLUM'S BOOKSTORE.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,
LETTER WRITERS & DREAM BOOK
For sale by BLUM'S

NOTICE.

ON the 10th day of November, 1868, at John Hester's, I will sell for Cash, 1 YOKE OXEN, 1 OX CART, 2 STILLS and TUBS, 1 BUGGY and HARNESS, 200 bushels of CORN, 1 HORSE, and

307 ACRES OF LAND,

being the place whereon Elijah Hester now lives, seized as the property of Jno. Hester, and Robt. H. Hester, for U. S. taxes.

JNO. CRANE, Col.
Oct. 16, 1868. By JOB WORTH, Dep. Col.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, Oct. 15th, 1868.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 8.

The execution of the General Orders, No. 6, from this office, providing for the enrollment of the entire Militia, is hereby suspended for the present.

Colonels commanding will be governed accordingly.

By order of Gov. W. W. HOLDEN,
Commander-in-chief:
A. W. FISHER,
Adjutant General.
Oct. 17-1t.

Free until January, 1869.

—:o:—

THE HOME JOURNAL.

ENLARGED AND IMPROVED.

"The Best Literary and Society Paper in America."

Choice, Brilliant and

ENTERTAINING.

THE HOME JOURNAL and the most valuable periodicals, domestic and foreign, free and at greatly reduced rates.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS

Remitting three dollars, (the usual yearly subscription,) will receive THE HOME JOURNAL, free till the 1st of January next, in addition to receiving it for the entire year 1869.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS

Forming clubs and remitting seven and a half dollars, will receive three copies; or, remitting twelve dollars, will receive six copies of THE HOME JOURNAL free till the first of January, in addition to the same number for the year 1869.

FREE FOR ONE QUATER OF A YEAR IF ORDERED NOW.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS

Remmitting in advance will receive THE HOME JOURNAL free till the first of January next, and also will receive for the year 1869, THE HOME JOURNAL and any one of the followsng periodicals at the reduced rates specified.

	Reduced Rates.	*Full Rates.*
Home Journal and Harper's Magazine,	$5 00	$7 75
" " Harper's Weekly	5 00	7 75
" " Harper's Bazar,	5 00	7 75
" " Atlantic Monthly,	5 00	7 75
" " Putnam's Monthly	5 00	7 75
" " The Galaxy,	5 00	7 75
" " Eclectic Magazine,	6 00	8 75
" " Riverside "	3 50	6 75
" " Our Young Folks,	5 50	8 75
" " Blackwood's Mag.,	5 00	7 75
" " Westminst'r Rev.,	5 00	7 75
" " London Quarterly,	5 00	7 75
" " Edinburgh "	5 00	7 75
" " North British"	5 00	7 75
" " any two of the above 5 British Publications,	7 25	11 75
" " all the above 5 British Publications	13 25	22 75

The choicest reading for the

LIBRARY, THE BOUDOIR AND THE FIRESIDE,

free, and at exceedingly low rates, if ordered at once. Address

HORNER PHILLIPS & CO.,
Publishers of the Home Journal,
3 Park Place, New York City.

THE HOME JOURNAL.

The Home Journal is one of the best weeklies published in the United States, and its present management is especially marked by literary ability and good taste.—Philadelphia Ledger.

The Home Journal comes to us greatly enlarged and improved in every way—indeed it is now a far better paper than ever before.—Native Virginian, (Orange C. H., Va.)

The Home Journal is the best ornament any man can place upon his library table.—Boston Post.

A great improvement has taken place in the Home Journal. One would have thought that General Morris and N. P. Willis could have produced a surpassingly fine society journal and light literature weekly, but I think you will agree with me that it has advanced considerably under the present editors.—Rev. Dr. Deems in Christian Advocate, (Richmond, Va.)

The Home Journal is *par excellence* the organ of the taste and refinement of society.—Philadelphia Publishers' Circular.

There is no other journal that comes so nearly up to our liking. It brings its readers *fruit a front* with all that is elegant, refined, intellectual, elevating and social, without the usual stopping and catering to the lower sensational elements.—The Ballston, (N. Y.) Journal.

VERMICELLI & MACARONI
AT
ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE,
POST OFFICE BUILDING.
Feb. 20, 1868 26-

VOGLER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Mens', Womens', Boys', Misses' and Children's Shoes,

SALEM, N. C.

THE undersigned have entered into a Co-partnership for the purpose of carrying on the

Shoe Manufacturing Business,

in Salem, N. C.

We invite Merchants to call and examine our Shoes, they will speak for themselves, and we think, will compare favorably, both as to quality and price, with any ever brought into the State. Our Shoes are well made, and of the best material.

We likewise have in operation a **Custom Shop,** where one of the best Bootmakers in the State is ready to furnish **GOOD FITS AND FINE BOOTS,** and where all kinds **Repairing** will be done with neatness and dispatch.

TERMS.--Nett Cash, or Barter.

E. A. VOGLER,
A. F. PFOHL.

Feb. 7, 1868. 24-tf

Valuable Plantation FOR SALE.

I OFFER at private sale, a portion of my **BRUSHY FORK PLANTATION,** with improvements thereon, consisting of good

DWELLING, BARN, STABLES,

and all necessary OUTHOUSES.

The tract contains about **150 ACRES,** embracing cleared and woodsland, good Orchard, &c.

J. N. BLUM.

Salem, N. C., August 7, 1868.

FRESH DRUGS!

JUST RECEIVED AT ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE ☞ *Post Office Building,* ☜

CORN-STARCH.
REFINED SAPONFIER,
or CONCENTRATED LYE.
BAKER'S COCOA.

Carbolic Disinfecting Soap, for washing horses, cattle, pigs, dogs, and other domestic animals. Frees them from insects; Improves the Hair; Cures Mange and is immaleculate for healing sores of all kinds.

A FRESH SUPPLY OF
DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYE-STUFFS,
PERFUMERY, FANCY ARTICLES, &c., &c
FOR SALE CHEAP.

Salem, N. C., June 19, 1868.

JUST RECEIVED,

A fresh supply of **HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER,** a popular and highly recommended article.

LAMPS, OIL, &c.,

Also another supply of Drugs, Medicines Dyestuffs, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, &c., at ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE,
Postoffice Building.

Feb. 13, 1868. 25-

JUST RECEIVED AT BLUM'S.

MACKEY'S MASONIC RITUALIST.
SICKLES' FREEMASON'S MONITOR.
LARGE SIZE CAP PAPER.
SUPERIOR CONGRESS CAP.
CHEAP ENVELOPES.
CLOSE RULED CAP PAPER,
HEAVY CONGRESS LETTER PAPER,
CHEAP PORT FOLIOS,
FANCY PAPER &c. FOR BOXES,

A Lot of "Goods Boxes"

FOR SALE AT - - - BLUM'S.

ROSADALIS

Purifies the Blood.

For Sale by Druggists Everywhere.

For Sale at Zevely's Drug Store,
SALEM.....N. C.

Every Man His Own Lawyer.

This valuable book just received at BLUM'S.

"GET THE BEST"
WEBSTER UNABRIDGED
PICTORIAL EDITION!

A few copies for sale at.....BLUM'S

Humorous Books.

MAJOR JONES' COURTSHIP.
CHRONICLES OF PINEVILLE.
WESTERN SCENES.
BIG BEAR OF ARKANSAS.
LOUISIANA SWAMP DOCTOR.
FORESTER'S DEER STALKERS.

Music Portfolios,

For sale at BLUM'S.

ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE,

Post-Office Building,

SALEM, N. C,

THE attention of the public is respectfully invited to the extensive and carefully selected assortment of

DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYE STUFFS,

Fancy Articles,

PERFUMERY,

NOTIONS,

&c., &c., &c.

AT THIS ESTABLISHMENT.

Those who wish to supply themselves with fresh and reliable Drugs and Medicines can be accommodated at reasonable prices, and

Satisfaction guarenteed to all Who favor me with a call.

AT

Zevely's Drug Store,

POST--OFFICE BUILDING.

will also be found an excellent article of

COAL OIL

purchased from the most reliable refiners.

ALSO

COAL OIL LAMPS,

of various styles and prices.

FARMERS

HAVING FAMILY RECIPES TO FILL, WILL FIND MY STOCK VERY COMPLETE IN EVERY RESPECT, BOTH AS TO QUALITY AND PRICE.

C OUNTRY PHYSICIANS

WILL FIND IT TO THEIR INTEREST TO GIVE ME A CALL BEFORE THEY PURCHASE ELSEWHERE, *AS MY PRICES ARE ALWAYS REASONABLE.*

PRESCRIPTIONS carefully compounded

THE LADIES

will find a full and complete assortment of Hair Oils, Pomades, Extracts for the Handkerchief, Hair Dyes, and Hair Restorers, &c. Also Hair Brushes, Combs, Tooth Brushes, Ladies' Traveling Companions, and a stock of

Family Dye Colors,

For dyeing Silk, Woolen or Mixed Goods, Cotton and Wool Shawls, Scarfs, Ribbons, Dresses, Feathers, Bonnets Hats, and all kinds of Wearing Apparel, at a saving of 80 per cent.

PATENT MEDICINES.

All the principal Popular Medicines of the day always on hand, viz:

Brown's Vermifuge Comfits,
Well's Strengthening Plaster,
Lyon's Magnetic Powder,
Perry Davis' Pain Killer,
Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,
Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient,
Helmbold's Fluid Extract Buchu.
Hagan's Magnolia Balm,
Bateman's Drops,
British Oil,
Mustang Liniment,
Grays Ointment,
Dalley's Magical Pain Extractor,
Hooper's Wright's, Ayer's Pill's,
Anti Malerial Bitters,
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Sarsaparilla,
Cod Liver Oil,
Gray's Ointment, &c., &c., &c.

☞ My prices will be found to com are favorably with those of any other establishment in this section of country.

A. T. ZEVELY.

Attention! Right Dress!

DRESS UP RIGHT!

An entirely New Clothing and Merchant Tailoring Establishment.

THE subscriber takes pleasure in announcing to his old friends and numerous customers, that he has reopened his **Merchant Tailoring Establishment, in the Store-house formerly occupied by R. Gray, South-West corner of Court-house square, in Winston, N. C.,** where he has a good assortment of READY-MADE CLOTHING, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, TRIMMINGS and GENTS and BOYS FURNISHING GOODS.

Also a superior assortment of ***Salem Cassimeres and Jeans,*** which he offers at manufacturer's prices.

He is also prepared to furnish Clothing to Merchants, made of these goods, by the wholesale, at very low prices, as it is his intention to establish a Clothing Manufactory at this place, should he meet with sufficient encouragement. He is satisfied that the people of the South will have to commence the manufacturing of every description of goods, if they wish to become a prosperous and self-sustaining people.

He has employed some of the best workmen in the country, and is prepared to execute *custom work, in the best and most fashionable styles,* and at the shortest notice.

Satisfaction invariably guaranteed.

He is agent for the sale of the famous *Singer Sewing Machine,* which can be seen at his store. They are warranted to give entire satisfaction. Come and see them work before purchasing.

New Goods received every few weeks by Express.

☞ As the subscriber desires to do business entirely on the cash system, he most earnestly requests those indebted to him to come forward by the 1st day of January, and settle their accounts.

☞ *Country produce* will be taken in enchange for goods and work.

☞ A call is respectfully solicited.

P. A. WILSON.

Dec. 13, 1867. 17-tf

THE CAROLINA FARMER.

BELIEVING THAT THE INTERESTS of the Farmers and Planters of this section demand the publication of a periodical to be devoted to the advancement of Agriculture in the two Carolinas, we have determined to establish such a periodical under the title of THE CAROLINA FARMER, and will issue the first number as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers are obtained to pay a reasonable share of the expense of publication.

The FARMER will be issued monthly at **$2 00** per annum, in advance; will contain not less than thirty-two large double-column pages of reading matter, bound in handsome covers; and in typhographical execution will not be surpassed by any Agricultural Monthly in the country.

Being determined to do whatever energy will accomplish in making the FARMER worthy the support of the intelligent Planters of North Carolina; and desiring to introduce it into every county in those States, we wish to employ active Agents at every Post Office, to whom the most liberal inducements will be offered.

Our exchanges in the two Carolinas will confer a favor, which we will be glad to reciprocate, by giving this announcement a few incertions in their advertising columns, with such editorial comment as they think the probable value of such a prodical as we propose publishing may justify.

Adddess all communications to

WM. H. BERNARD,
Wilmington, N. C.

FARMERS, READ!

ALL KINDS OF

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

—:o:—

I HAVE the Agency from various Manufacturers of Agricultural Implements, in the States of North Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, New York and Ohio, for the following:

Horse Powers, Wheat Threshers and Cleaners, Mowing Machines, Mowers and Reapers, Cider Mills, Smut Machines, Wheat Fans, Fodder Cutters, Corn Shellers, Sorgo Mills, Ploughs, Harrows, Horserakes, Cultivators, Wheat Drills,
&c., &c., &c.

BUCKEYE

REAPER AND MOWER.

The Buckeye Reaper and Mower that I exhibited and sold last season has been still further improved since last year, and I have the Agency for the Counties of Forsyth, Stokes, Surry and Yadkin.

Farmers in general—and every where,
Who want a Reaper or Mower,
Will look for one with a history fair,
That does its work well, and with little repair,
Can be kept in good running order.

They want a machine that's been thoroughly tried
In all kinds of grass and of grain,
On the up-lands and low-lands, and on the hill-side,
Where horses may walk and the driver may ride,
And the work shall be always the same.

The BUCKEYE machine has met this demand,
So say the thousand who use it;
For more than ten years, and all over this land
Its record's been known, and its merits well scanned,
As proof against all who abuse it.

IMPROVED CIDER MILL.

I shall have three different kinds of Cider Mills, and am already receiving orders for the coming season. I have the agency for the Counties of Forsyth, Surry, Stokes and Yadkin.

Three Different Kinds of WHEAT THRESHERS and CLEANERS.

Call and see Machine and Circulars, Description, Prices, &c.

E. A. VOGLER.

Salem, N. C., April 24, 1868. 35-tf

Presentation Books!

JUST RECEIVED, a new stock of MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, suitable for presents, &c.,—to which we would invite early attention. At BLUM'S.

A. C. VOGLER,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

FURNITURE,

CHAIRS, GILT MOULDING, &c., &c.,

(Next Door to J. E. & S. T. Mickey's,)

MAIN STREET, SALEM, N. C.

☞ All orders from a distance promptly attended to, and satisfaction given.

Interest on all accounts after six months.

April 24, 1868. 35-6m.

THE MORNING STAR.

THE MORNING STAR, A DAILY NEWSPAPER,
THE MORNING STAR, A DAILY NEWSPAPER,
THE MORNING STAR, A DAILY NEWSPAPER,

PUBLISHED AT WILMINGTON, N. C.
PUBLISHED AT WILMINGTON, N. C.
PUBLISHED AT WILMINGTON, N. C.

$2 50 FOR SIX MONTHS. TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.
$2 50 FOR SIX MONTHS. TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.
$2 50 FOR SIX MONTHS. TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

LOCAL NEWS. MARKET REPORTS.
LOCAL NEWS. MARKET REPORTS.
LOCAL NEWS. MARKET REPORTS.

GENERAL NEWS.
GENFRAL NEWS.
GENERAL NEWS.

ADDRESS,
Wm. H. Bernard,
Editor & Proprietor,
Wilmington, N. C.

FALL LIST

OF

SCHOOL BOOKS

AT BLUM'S BOOK STORE.

A large assortment of

PRIMERS AND SPELLERS.

Readers—The New Elementary Reader. ☜ N. C. Readers, McGuffey's old and new series, New York Readers, &c.
Grammars—Smith's English Grammar, Bullion's do do
Geographies—Mitchell's old and new School Geography and Atlas, First Lessons, Intermediate and Primary.
Arithmetics—Emerson's and Davies' Arithmetics, and Keys.
Histories—Robbins' Outlines, Quackenbos', Davenport's and Tytler's Universal.
Dictionaries—Primary, Common School, High School, Academic, Family, New National Pictorial, Unabridged & Jewett's French Dictionary, Cobb's Pocket Lexicon, Webster's Pocket Lexicon.
Speakers—Dime Speakers and Dialogues, Ross's Speaker, Humorous Speak'r, Sargent's Primary, Northend's Entertaining Dialogues, &c.
Algebra—Davie's and Loomis'.
Astronomy—Matteson's Primary and High School, Smith's with plates.
Comstock's Botany, Geology and Chemistry.
SPENCER'S LATIN LESSONS,
Bullion's Latin Reader,
" " Grammar,
" " Sallust,
" " Cicero,
Anthon's " Virgil,
" " Horace.
DRAPER'S TEXT BOOK OF PHYSIOLOGY.
CHILD'S BOOK OF NATURAL HISTORY.
ENQUIRE WITHIN.—A Valuable Book.
COPY and CIPHERING BOOKS.

STATIONERY

Envelopes, an assortment,
Pencils, Pens and Pen-holders, Quills,
Sealing Wax, Visiting Cards, Port Folios,
Pencil Points, Slate Pencils and Sponge,
Ink Erasers, Rubber Rulers and Tips,
Pencil Sharpeners, Ivory Folders,
Elastic Bands, Trans. Slates,
German Colors,
&c., &c.

INKS!--*Black, Red and Blue.*
David's Brilliant Carmine Ink in stands.
David's Ink Powder.
Blotting Pads,

PAPERS, &c.,

embracing

Commercial & French Note, Packet Post & Fine Wove Letter, Counting House, Common Journal, Legal Cap, Bill Paper, &c., &c.

Docket Paper, for Clerks of Courts.

Tracing Paper, Gold and Silver Paper, Tissue Paper, Fancy Paper for Boxes, Marbled Paper; Perfumed Paper in Fancy Boxes, &c.

PRIZE STATIONERY PACKETS,
Price, 25 and 30 cents.

ENVELOPES

A large assortment of Envelopes of all sizes.
A lot of Fancy Colored Envelopes.

BLANK BOOKS,

Full and half bound Journals, Day Books and Ledgers.

Pass and Memorandum Books.

American Tales bound 1861
DeWitt's Twenty-five cent Novels.
Humorous Sketches,
Beadle's and Monroe's Ten cent Novels.
For sale by L. V. BLUM.
Dec. 13, 1867.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE

LIFE OF JEFFERSON DAVIS.

By FRANK H. ALFRIEND,
of Richmond.

This is the only full, authentic and OFFICIAL history of the Life and Public Services of the great Southern leader. Mr. Alfriend has had the co-operation and assistance of the leading Confederate officials in the preparation of this work, as will be apparent to all on examination. Send for specimen pages and circulars, with terms. Address

NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO
37-4t, Philadelphia

THE POSTAGE LAW.

For the convenience of our readers, many of whom are uninformed as to the present postage rates, we extract and prepare the following from the existing regulations as published in the *United States Mail.*

LETTER POSTAGE—PREPAYMENT.

The law requires the postage on all letters to be prepaid by stamps or stamped envelopes—payment in money being prohibited. All drop letters must also be prepaid. The only letters on which payment is not demanded, are those addressed to the President, or Vice-President or members of Congress, and letters on official business to the chiefs of the Executive Departments of the government, the heads of bureaus and chief clerks, and others invested with the franking privilege.

RATES.

The rates of letter postage is three cents per half ounce, throughout the United States; and three cents for each additional half ounce or fraction thereof. The ten cent Pacific rate is abolished.

The rate of postage on drop letters is two cents per half an ounce or fraction thereof, at all offices where free delivery by carrier is established. Where such free delivery is not established, the rate is one cent.

NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.

The following is the postage on newspapers, when sent from the office of publication, to regular subscribers:

Postage on Daily Papers to subscribers when prepaid quarterly or yearly in advance either at the mailing office or office of delivery, per quarter (three months.)	
Six times per week, per quarter,	30 cts
For Tri-Weekly, "	15 "
For Semi-Weekly, "	10 "
For Weekly, "	5 "

Weekly Newspapers (one copy only) sent by the publisher to actual subscribers within the the county where printed and puplished, free.

TAILORING!

HENRY HUGHES,

SALEM, N. C.

I AM prepared to do all kinds of Work in my line, such as

CUTTING, MAKING, REPAIRING AND CLEANING,

at short notice and at low prices.

Those who entrust work to me are guaranteed satisfaction in work and price.

I return my sincere thanks to my old customers for past favors, and hope, by a strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.

☞ We wish it distinctly understood that we will work as CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST.

Salem, Oct 1, 8 1867. 9-tf.

CHOICE

GIFT BOOKS!

DEVOTIONAL BOOKS.

DAILY BIBLE READINGS for the Lord's Household. Intended for the Family Circle or closet.

GREEN PASTURES; or Daily Food for the Lord's Flock.

STILL WATERS; or Refreshment for the Savior's Flock at Eventide.

"ABOVE RUBIES," or Memorials of Christian Gentlewomen. By Miss Brightwell, author of "Annals of Industry and Genius."

LAKES AND RIVERS OF THE BIBLE. Illustrated with beautifully colored engravings.

THE PALM TREE, with exquisite oil-colored illustrations.

PLANTS OF THE BIBLE. By John Hutton Balfour, Professor of Botany in the University of Edinburg. Very fully illustrated.

Hannah Moore's Private Devotions.
Heaven our Home.
The Changed Cross, and other Poems.
Spurgeon's Gems, Morning by Morning.
Jay's Family Prayers,
Macduff's Family Prayers, (Presbyterian.)
POCKET BIBLES, with and without clasps.
Basket of Flowers.
Forget Me Not, Parting Gift.
Bogatzky's Golden Treasury,
Biblical Antiquities,

POEMS.

COWPER, TENNYSON,
LONGFELLOW, BYRON, &c.

EVENINGS WITH THE POETS and sketches of their Favorite Scenes, with beautiful oil-colored illustrations, gilt edges.

EMBLEMS OF POETRY, Gold border around each page, gilt edges.

FORGET ME NOT,
PARTING GIFT,
POETRY OF FLOWERS,
THOMPSON'S SEASONS

☞ All the above books are uniformly bound in muslin, gilt edges and gold border around each page.

Books for Boys and Girls.

Abbott's Histories, Rollo Books,
Hillside Library, Sunnybank Stories.
Rosebud Stories, Charlie's Little Lib'y.
Arabian Nights, Gulliver's Travels.
Aesop's Fables, Story Book of Wond's
Nutshell of Knowledge, Robinson Crusoe,
Paul and Virginia, Young Marooners,
Hans Anderson's Stories, Rollo Story Books,
Old and New Testament Naratives.

Martin Rattler; or a Boy's adventures in Brazil, with numerous illustrations.

The Boy Artist. A Tale for the Young.

The Boy Makes the Man. A Book of Anecdotes and Examples for the use of Youth, very fully illustrated.

Ninevah and its Story, profusely illustrated.

CAPT. MAYNE REID'S BOOKS.

The Largest Assortment of

TOY BOOKS

ever offered to the public in this place.

Medical—Gunn's Domestic Medicine, an enlarged and improved; Shew's Family Physician.

N. C. Form Books.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,

LETTER WRITERS & DREAM BOOK

For sale by BLUM'S

THE People's Press,

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT

SALEM, N. C.,

BY L. V. BLUM

Devoted to the Dissemination of the

LATEST NEWS,

SUCH AS

POLITICAL,
MORAL,
SCIENTIFIC
AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE,

Always giving due attention to

THE VERY LATEST

LOCAL,
DOMESTIC,
AND **FOREIGN NEWS**

The PRESS will also contain a page o choice miscellaneous reading, suitable for all ages and tastes. Carefully selected and instructive Tales and Stories will frequently grace its columns, and every exertion will be made to furnish the public with a *reliable* and entertaining newspaper

THE NEWS

By the Mails, and from other sources, will be carefully compiled, so that each number will contain a comprehensive selection of the most reliable intelligence from every part of the world.

THE MARKETS,

Foreign and Domestic, will be carefully and correctly given every week, thus making the Press a valuable reference sheet for the farmer and business man

LOCAL INFORMATION

Of every type and character, (having proper regard for morality and public interests,) will receive special attention.

Subscription Terms.

The PEOPLE'S PRESS will be sent one year, to any address, for $2 00; Six months, $1 00.

Advertising Rates.

Advertisements making not more than one square, (ten lines close print, or one inch space,) will be charged $1 00 for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each subsequent publication.

Liberal deduction made, by special contract, to large advertisers.

All letters containing advertisements with remittances, will receive immediate and careful attention, and every inducement will be offered which will tend to make such arrangements mutually advantageous.

L. V. BLUM.

Salem, N. C., Aug. 1867.

THE

Salem Printing Office.

L. V. BLUM, Proprietor

THIS well known establishment is still in successful operation, with increased facilities for executing

PRINTING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

with neatness and dispatch, upon reasonable terms.

We have refitted our office with new material, which, with our stock of paper, large and small cards, &c., on hand, will enable us to give general satisfaction in our line of busiess.

We are, as heretofore, prepared to print

PAMPHLETS,
POSTERS,
HANDBILLS,
PROGRMMES,
CARDS,
BUSINESS CARDS,
COTTON LABELS,
TOBACCO LABELS,
BLANKS OF ALL KINDS
or any other kind of LETTER PRESS printing

TERMS—CASH.

L. V. BLUM.

Salem, N. C.

THE PSALMIST,
A POCKET EDITION,
For sale by L. V. BLUM.

SALT AND MOLASSES.

E. A. VOGLER.

Salem, N. C., Sept. 13, 1867.

Fresh Clover Seed

FOR SALE AT VOGLER'S.

Feb. 7, 1868. -4m